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ARMY ANNOUNCES BEGINNING OF YEAR'S FINAL EXERCISES

PY181231Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 16 Oct 78 PY

[Text of communique released by army command in Buenos Aires on 16 October]

[Text] The Army Command reports to the people that in accordance with provisions contained in the army education program of 1978, the army has begun its regular final exercises which mark the end of the year's military training.

The deployment of forces and the temporary callup of a minimum of reserve forces respond to the need to keep army personnel up to date. The periodic callup of army reserves is in accordance with Laws Nos 16,970, 17,531, 17,649 of 1966, 1967 and 1968.

LAMBRUSCHINI INSPECTS SOUTHERN NAVAL UNITS

PY191251Y Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 19 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Navy Commander Armando Lambruschini continues his visits to navy units in the south. In remarks made in Rio Gallegos regarding border conflict with Chile, Admiral Lambruschini said today that the two countries are showing signs of prudence and maturity which could lead the current negotiations of Joint Commission No 2 to positive results.

He reiterated the Argentine Government position regarding sovereignty over the two oceans: Argentina in the Atlantic and Chile in the Pacific.

Concerning the national reorganization process, he said that it is working along the right channels. He added that the government is now facing the second stage and that the change of stage is not dependent on the calendar, but on achievements.

Continuing his inspection of naval units, Admiral Lambruschini later left for Ushuaia.

POLITICIAN CITES NEED FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

PY181556Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1621 GMT 17 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Mar del Plata, 17 Oct (NA)--Rene Balestra, one of the top leaders of the Democratic Socialist Party [PSD] and vice presidential candidate in 1973, remarked here today that if "a certain ministry does not establish measures to create an opening, through institutionalization--and I do not say that this necessarily has to be done tomorrow--it will be forced to take bids on the process, as has been done on other occasions."

Balestra asserted that "there is not always time for everything. Political time periods, as all time periods, exhaust themselves very quickly--maybe even faster than others--and 3 years are not an eternity." He added: "Therefore, it is quite impossible to wait 11 years, because 11 years is nearly a generation."

These remarks were made during an interview published today in the local morning newspaper EL ATLANTICO. Balestra termed the country's current political situation "very difficult." He said: "Nevertheless, I am reasonably optimistic. I believe we have initiated an experiment which is exclusively ours. We have and we will continue to experience errors and horrors because the disappearances and murders have not yet stopped."

Regarding the political plans of the three armed forces, he remarked that "every attempt at institutionalizing the country is legitimate. What really hurts me is that there is a lack of ideas."

"This is a country which has curiously lacked ideas. We have had an excess of activism for many decades, we have moved simply to move, without being interested in direction," he asserted.

Finally, Balestra referred to the role to be carried out by the labor unions. "It is true that so-called feudalization of power occurred in union, university and business sectors. This involved treating one part as if it were the whole...an idea which is dying."

He said: "But is is unthinkable that in an organized and modern Argentine republic there would no labor section. The previous error consisted of considering the part as the whole. Tomorrow's error could consist of wanting to reconstruct the whole by leaving out some parts."

GOVERNMENT APPROVES SOVIET TURBINE CONTRACTS

PY181626Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1432 GMT 18 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (TELAM)--Within the framework of the trade agreements signed between Argentina and the USSR, the National Executive Branch has authorized the awarding of contracts signed between the State Water and Power Enterprise and V/C Energomashexport of the USSR for the supply of two turbogenerators of 310 mw each which will be installed in Bahia Blanca.

The decree, published in today's official bulletin, states that the national plan for procuring equipment for the generation and transmission of electrical energy includes the installation of a 620-mw plant in Bahia Blanca, where the two turbogenerators will be installed after an agreement is signed between the State Water and Power Enterprise and the Buenos Aires Province Power Enterprises.

BRIEFS

DISSIDENT LABOR CENTRAL ESTABLISHED--Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (NA)--The National Labor Commission [Comision Nacional del Trabajo--CNT] installed its management committees today, formalizing a division in the labor leadership: It will compete directly with the commission of 25. The CNT names a National Council of 33 people, 11 of each of the 3 sectors grouped in the CNT: the former Action and Work Commission, the Independents and the Dissident Verticalists. It also named a 6-person committee which will draft the internal rules. The CNT National Council is made up of representatives from the following unions: for the former Action and Work Commission--metallurgical, textiles, light and power, commercial employees, health, telephone workers, UOCRA [Argentine Construction Workers Union], chemical workers, plastics, Argentine Automobile Club and printing workers; for the Independents--FOECYT [post office and telecommunications Workers and Employees Federation], ATE [State Workers Association], tire workers, railroad signalmen, maritime cargo controllers [SOEME [expansion unknown] AATRA [Argentine Association of Telegraph and Radiotelegraph Operators] Naval electricians and the Argentina Union of Television Workers; for the Dissident Verticalists--commercial travelers, railroad workers, stevedores, cemetery workers, SUPE [expansion unknown] bank employees, medical education agents, grain receivers, tanners, unionized football players and the Argentine Graphics Union. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0029 GMT 11 Oct 78 PY]

CHILEAN TROOPS REPORTED ON ALERT IN JULO BORDER AREA

PY181440Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Oct 78 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] Heavily armed Chilean troops who are on a state of alert are stationed 300 meters from the Bolivian-Chilean border, which has many sectors fully mined with notices which read "highly dangerous: do not pass," placed there by Chilean troops.

The EL DIARIO reporter who travelled to the area to observe the atmosphere made his first contact with Bolivian Police Cpt Meliton Mamani, who reported that there are heavily armed Chilean troops only 300 meters from the border, which is causing great uncertainty among the population on both sides of the border.

According to the report of this member of the Bolivian police, the Chilean troops unloaded arms and munitions from half-tracks in the Julo area, a short distance from border marker No 25.

During his inspection trip along the border the EL DIARIO reporter verified the presence of Chilean troops in a state of alert at border marker No 24 in the Chilean area of Chinchillani, a situation which is causing concern among the defenseless population. According to a member of the Bolivian police who has jurisdiction over the area, the presence of Chilean troops was noted on 20 September.

Alleged Mine Kills Four

PY181435Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Oct 78 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] Oruro, 7 Oct (PRESENCIA)--According to a report from Chilean peasants, the explosion of an alleged mine placed by members of the Chilean Army killed four Bolivians and destroyed a truck near Parajaya, 2 km from border marker No 25 in the Julo sector on the border with Chile. According to reports released by the I Corps command, the incident took place on 21 September 1978, but was not known to military officials in Oruro until 29 September. They immediately reported it to the High Military Command.

The commander of I Corps, Gen Ives de Alarcon Romero, who has jurisdiction over the districts of La Paz, Oruro and Potosi, told the press that he received the first reports from spokesmen of a local radio station, who said that they were informed by peasants who did not want to identify themselves. He added that his command immediately reported it to the appropriate military command and ordered an investigation of the incident by one of the regiments near the area.

According to nonmilitary sources, the delay of more than a week in reporting the incident was due to lack of fuel for the generator which produces electricity for the radio transmitter and receiver provided by the telecommunications department for this area and other border regions. This indicates the difficulties of surface, telephone and telegraph communications between this large border region and the urban centers of the country, although government officials have constantly denied this

It has also been mentioned that Chilean military patrols are routinely seen carrying out military exercises in this area, sometimes even on the border.

It was pointed out that these maneuvers by Chilean military troops, well equipped with sophisticated modern weapons, are even carried out at night, causing alarm among the Bolivian population in nearby areas.

Recently, Gen Ives de Alarcon Romero told the local press that in order to guard approximately 800 km of our border, I Corps has taken complete control of the border under its jurisdiction, a large part of which borders Chile. He also said the Oruro-Toledo-Corque-Huachacalla-Pisica road should be built, to link this capital with the border regions.

YPFB MANAGER REVIEWS STATUS OF FINANCES

PY182027Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Oct 78 p 12 PY

[Excerpts] Luis Salinas Estenssoro, general manager of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], has reported to the press that YPFB's foreign debt is $270 million. He did not itemize this debt, however, nor did he disclose the names of those enterprises with which it has contracted this debt.

He disclosed that YPFB is planning to revise the present operation contracts which the enterprise signed with foreign oil enterprises. He explained that this revision will affect certain conditions of these contracts, namely requiring these enterprises to fulfill their trade obligations when gas is found in their exploration. This is an aspect which is not included in the present contracts.

He reported that a rationalization program will soon be carried out to avoid wasting of oil.

The objective of YPFB is to eliminate completely any wasting of energy by using it in the market. At the foreign level this possibility would be realized by extending the present market. At the domestic level, however, the production and transportation cost of gas cannot compete with the price of liquid hydrocarbons, which limits the use of gas as an energy resource.

If one considers that in 1978 about 8.8 million barrels were traded in the domestic market, results show that the enterprise experienced a loss of $27.6 million on this item.

Additionally, $4.2 million was lost through subsidizing the trade of imported products. Direct subsidies in the domestic market under the present administration are estimated at $311.8 million.

PAZ ESTENSSORO DENIES RUMORS ON CANDIDACY

PY171329Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Victor Paz Estenssoro, the head of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], has denied rumors that he was negotiating with the government to be designated as the official candidate during the next elections. The denial is included in a telegram which the MNR leader sent from Tarija to the secretary general of the party, Edwin Rodriguez Aguirre.

With this denial Paz Estenssoro contradicts reports that he was about to reach an agreement with General Pereda's regime in order to become his constitutional successor. This claim was disclosed by Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga, who attributed it to a speech which writer Fernando Diez de Medina delivered before officers and members of the La Paz garrison.

In his telegram, Paz Estenssoro also states that his party has not designated anyone to negotiate any agreement on candidates with the military authorities. Finally, he states that the MNR will designate the candidate it chooses when the time comes.

FIGUEIREDO DISCUSSES FUTURE PLANS IN INTERVIEW

PY181826Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 17 Oct 78 p 32, 33 PY

[Enrique Alonso interview with Brazilian President-Elect Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, in Brasilia--no date given]

[Text] [Question] General, you represent a continuation of President Geisel's government. At the same time, however, Brazil's growth, the cancellation of exceptional measures and even the 6-year period during which you will hold the presidency indicate possible changes. Therefore, in sum what is your program?

[Answer] The new Brazilian democracy which President Geisel began will be firmed up during the 6 years of my government. We believe that the country is mature enough. Consequently, the president, with the approval of the National Congress, has eliminated the exceptional acts according to which the nation has been ruled since 1968. At the political level, I will be the guardian and at the same time the sponsor of a democratic way for the country. Brazilian society will support me in this effort.

In the economic field, my concern will be to expand President Geisel's policy in order to justly increase the income of Brazilians. To this end, I will take measures to reduce socio-economic differences among the various regions of Brazil. For me, this is a priority, since it is the best way to implement a more democratic society, more just, with better opportunities for everybody.

[Question] Several sectors are requesting more participation in decisions, at least at the level of consultations. What is your opinion regarding this, particularly considering the wishes of entrepreneurs?

[Answer] The new Brazilian society will necessarily have the participation of all sectors and groups. I want my country to become a large field of pluralistic ideas. Workers, businessmen, intellectuals, scientists, liberal professionals, the clergy, everyone--really, all those who wish to give a constructive contribution--will be listened to. We will not be open only to what we want to hear, but also to honest criticism, which we will respect, discuss and, if worthwhile, accept.

[Question] The press reflects a polemic regarding the Brazilian model for growth. Some journalists favor more emphasis on development of the domestic market. Since the economic crisis created by the shortage is practically past, is there a possibility for compatibility between present tendencies for development and a greater broadening of the domestic market?

[Answer] By deciding on increased action to reduce the differences among regions and among Brazilians, I am automatically deciding to make the domestic market grow. However, I do not see any incompatibility between this policy and the exporting policy which we have been following successfully since the 1964 revolution. On the contrary, these policies complement each other, since we need our exports to finance important investments and the exploitation of energy, mineral and agricultural resources.

In this regard I will put emphasis on agriculture. I intend to modernize agricultural and livestock grazing techniques, to improve transportation, storage and rural credit systems. I will reorganize the demarcation of agricultural and ecological areas through agricultural cooperatives and I will promote the improvement of genetics in agricultural and animal species.

Regarding price policy, I believe that a system of realistic credit, together with compensating minimum prices and aided by a guarantee for product marketing without stockpiling by the government, are tools which will assure larger supply in the domestic market and larger amounts for export.

[Question] There is talk about a larger number of political parties. In this case there would be a readjustment of the present representation. How, in your opinion, should this transition take place? In any case, would this mean more direct communication of the concerns of social sectors? Is there a possibility of some kind of a broad front, similar to the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party?

[Answer] I reject any idea of a single party. Brazilian society is rich in ethnic groups and currents of thought. The process of democratic improvement which we are now undergoing--of which I will become the leader--will demand firm, authentic parties of national representations; parties created from bottom to top which do not involve either satisfying personal ambitions and interests or feudalism ignoring social needs. At present we have two strong parties--the National Renewal Alliance, the majority party which supports me, and the Brazilian Democratic Movement, the party of the opposition. The debate regarding the formation of new parties is open, since the law has been softened in this regard. I think that other political movements may be formed.

But you talked of partisan politics. Therefore, I would like to define myself in political terms. I define myself as a center social democrat. I am a reformist, a renewer and, necessarily, a progressive.

[Question] How important are Brazilian-Argentine relations to you?

[Answer] I was expecting that you, a respected journalist for an important newspaper which influences the opinion of a great people, would ask this question. Argentina, which is linked with us by historical ties, will continue receiving special treatment during my government. I believe that Argentina is one of the targets of Brazilian foreign policy, and it will be considered as such during my government. I admit that there are temporary difficulties, but this will not interfere with my way of thinking.

Regarding my government's foreign policy, I will continue orienting Brazilian action toward our brothers from Latin America and Africa, the latter a continent with which we are related by ethnic and cultural links.

Brazilian foreign policy has been one of the most brilliant factors in President Geisel's government. It has allowed Brazil to establish bilateral relations with all the great powers of the world and to be acknowledged by all world leaders as an influence in international politics. At present we are an internationalist nation, which has strengthened its autonomy through foreign negotiations.

## Says Censorship Will Remain

PY190012Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 18 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--"When I say that it will be easier to achieve full democracy if the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] wins, I am not conditioning democratization to ARENA's victory, I am simply saying that it will be easier that way," President-Elect Joao Baptista de Figueiredo stated this afternoon here in a 15-minute press conference.

He also said that the opposition may make as many proposals as it wants, and he reaffirmed his belief that it will be rather difficult to decree an amnesty. He stated that censorship will remain unchanged, that is, regulated by existing constitutional provisions, unless Congress decides to eliminate it.

Figueiredo concluded by stating that 90 percent of the country's redemocratization process has already been proposed by President Geisel and approved by Congress, but he did not mention what measures will be included in the remaining 10 percent needed to restore institutionalization.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S SPEECH SAID TO FAIL TO OUTLINE PROGRAMS

PY190219Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Oct 78 P 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Great Task that General Figueiredo is facing"]

[Text] Speaking to the nation after his confirmation as President Ernesto Geisel's successor as of March next year, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo merely confirmed everything that had been expected from him in view of his prior statements. Being easy prey to emotion and faithful to his background, he could not fail to acknowledge the Electoral College as the "holder of the power granted by the majority of the Brazilians," nor could he fail to reassert his awareness of the enormous responsibilities which he will have during the coming 6 years, during which he will have to solve the problems posed by the "construction of the new Brazilian society," and to implement national reconciliation. He extended his hand in conciliation, as he stated in his speech, but General Figueiredo did not exaggerate with his rhetoric: He drew a simple picture of Brazil's main problems at a time when everyone is aware that the long night of the arbitrary regime, which allowed "conflicts, clashes, backslidings and mistakes," has left deep scars in the collective consciousness, scars which were on the brink of leading to "internal struggles which would have reflected the deterioration of society." If the solution of Brazilian problems, of which he had already made a more or less in-depth analysis during his strange electoral campaign, demands from General Figueiredo "efforts and sacrifice," more hard work and dedication will be required from him to overcome the distrust with which--in spite of the rhetoric concerning the legitimate status of his election--that part of the nation which constitutes public opinion views the end of the current government and the beginning of the next. We are not the ones who see things through what the future president calls the "prism of a negative and shortsighted outlook." It is his excellency who does so when he reasserts that he will never give up his mandate and asks for immediate "support, understanding and hope" from the people. What he in turn proposes to the people as his greatest goal is not something he expects to give the nation, but something he expects the nation to give him: "confidence in the intentions of the future chief of state" and his cabinet.

It could not be said of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, should he fail in his attempt to awaken criticism in good faith or in making democracy a "word ringing with love," that he has failed to carry out his promises, because he did not promise anything. On the contrary, all he did was ask. The other presidents in this cycle, which the nation wishes ended once and for all so that the armed forces can fulfill the "historical commitments undertaken on 31 March," took office in the midst of hope. Even if President Castello Branco did turn over the government on the day the 1967 constitution came into effect, and if President Geisel does turn over the government 2 months after the recent political reforms go into effect, one cannot fail to acknowledge that from 1968 until today all hopes have been in vain and all expectations failed to come true.

At least General Figueiredo does not entice us with promises for the future. On the contrary, he asks the nation to trust him and to give him immediate support which he needs to take care of the obstacles which he--better than any of us--sees in his course. Perhaps this is why his speech again failed to outline his government program on which society was expecting to start taking sides. It is perhaps because he is aware that the main task will be to assuage resentments and to heal wounds that he has not tried to entice us with administrative targets, even though they are now more necessary than ever.

His speech was a political discourse and could only be understood as such. Placing it on this level, therefore, one can see the great difficulties which he will have to confront. The nature of his advent to office, despite the fact that he proclaims it as popular and legitimate, will brand his government as an authoritarian one as long as he does not show that he understands that the lifeblood of democracy is dissent. However, that show of understanding should not be up to his excellency alone, as the "principal guardian of national sovereignty," or to the people in general. It is up to the chief of state and the people, but also to the politicians, whose capacity and determination to reestablish democracy we all have abundant reason to doubt. How can we hope that those who chose Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo--many of whom will again hold office--will be able to give him the support he needs, when Francelino Pereira says that "the most common thing in Brazil today is the corrupt usage of words," after shamelessly stating that "In our country, more than at any other time, men are becoming aware that it is the role of parties to be spokesmen for national aspirations?" Are those who bowed to power and who stood aside when the government arbitrarily approved the April "package," just now realizing that there cannot be democracy without parties capable of saying "no?" With those men there, those who almost always placed their interests above any ideal, it will be difficult for the future president of the republic to carry out the reconciliation which he proposed, that is, unless his excellency, inspired by the governments under which he has served, pretends that reconciliation is assent without criticism, and that Congress only serves to whitewash the corrupt usage of words. With these men who voted for him, as they would vote for any other man who deserved the so-called revolutionary succession, he will not be able to govern with any hope to achieve reconciliation.

## BRIEFS

COURT PROBES TORTURE--The Superior Military Court [STM] is trying a case in which there seems to be evidence that six persons accused of crimes against the National Security Law were tortured at the Department of Public and Social Order [DOPS] and at the Theft and Robbery Department of the Rio de Janeiro Police. The STM has decided that documents on the case will be sent directly to the Justice Ministry, and not to the governor of Rio de Janeiro State. The decision is caused by the STM's irritation at how Rio de Janeiro officials have been dealing with its instructions regarding investigation of torture charges. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 18 Oct 78 PY]

AMNESTY CONGRESS--The First National Congress on Amnesty will be held in Sao Paulo from 2-5 November 1978. [Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Oct 78 PY]

OILFIELD TO PRODUCE SOON--According to PETROBRAS President Araken de Oliveira, the Garoupa oilfield will begin producing by the end of the month. The initial production will be 5,000 barrels a day, but the gradual reactivation of all nine wells will bring the production to the expected level of 45,000 barrels a day. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Oct 78 P 25 PY]

CUBILLOS, HUANG HUA HOLD TALKS IN PEKING

PY181418Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Oct 78 PY

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua has expressed his hope that the Chilean people will be able to forge their own destiny and be successful in their path toward achieving progress. Huang Hua also made a toast in honor of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet during a banquet the PRC minister held in honor of Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and his entourage.

PRC Minister Huang Hua said that the social systems of their two countries were different, but he noted that his government in the international scene continues to follow firmly and invariably the revolutionary guidelines and policies established by Chairman Mao regarding foreign issues.

He supported the struggle of all countries in safeguarding their independence and sovereignty, in defense of peace and international security, and against any form of foreign domination and hegemony.

Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos noted that the dialog between the PRC and Chile is aided by the fact that the two countries share common principles regarding foreign policy, such as the equal legal rights of governments, nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other nations, peaceful solution of international conflicts, and international cooperation in general. He added that the two countries wish to live in a peaceful and friendly world.

Cubillos later discussed the concern caused by the armed offensive carried out in Africa by Soviet imperialism and the use for this purpose of military detachments from its ideological orbit. He noted that attacks launched by the Soviet Union and its satellites threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Cubillos added that fortunately the presence of the PRC and its peaceful policy constitute a great obstacle to the Soviets' hegemonic objectives. Furthermore, Cubillos expressed his hope for the development of excellent bilateral relations between the two countries.

The first round of negotiations between the foreign ministers and delegations from the PRC and Chile lasted 3 and 1/2 hours. These negotiations substantially improved relations between the two countries.

PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua made an extensive report regarding PRC domestic policy and the programs aimed at transforming his country into a modern nation before the year 2000 through the development of agriculture, industry, defense and technology.

It was learned that Huang Hua maintained that the Western world, headed by the United States, is on the defensive, while the Soviet Union and [words indistinct] are more aggressive. He explained that Soviet imperialism uses all kinds of stratagems for its objective of world conquest. It appeases Europe while it attacks Asia and Africa, using Cuban mercenaries. Huang Hua even used [word indistinct] expressions several times in referring to Castroite troops, and categorically added that the Soviet Union does not waver in using aggression, sabotage and even assassination to obtain [passage indistinct].

LEIGH ACCUSES PINOCHET OF BEING 'ABSOLUTIST'

PY181912Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 18 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Oct (AFP)--Gen Gustavo Leigh, former commander of the Chilean Air Force, today accused President Augusto Pinochet of being an absolutist. Leigh, who was removed from the military junta, labeled his ouster as a Pinochet coup d'etat.

62 CHUQUICAMATA WORKERS QUIT IN PROTEST

PY190158Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 18 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that the 62 workers of the Chuquicamata mines who had been arrested because of their participation in a union movement, have resigned from their jobs. The group, which is made up of workers, employees and supervisors of the copper mine located 1,560 kms north of Santiago, was under house arrest after its participation in the so-called "lunch pail pressure."

ORTUZAR EXPLAINS PROVISIONS IN DRAFT CONSTITUTION

PY182100Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 18 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Enrique Ortuzar Escobar, president of the Constitutional Commission in charge of studying the new constitution, today submitted to President Pinochet the complete draft of the new document. Ortuzar was accompanied by Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez.

The text of the constitutional draft contains, according to Ortuzar, the statute of all basic provisions and all temporary orders corresponding to these basic provisions, with the sole exception of those regarding the transition regime, which must be studied once the government junta and the Council of State have issued a decision on the permanent dispositions.

Regarding a potential fundamental conflict between the basic guidelines of the draft, which was submitted to Pinochet in August, and the present draft, Ortuzar said that there is no basic difference between them.

Ortuzar stated: I would say that this is precisely the conclusion of the previous guidelines and of the basic ideas contained in the 16 August report.

Furthermore, asked whether the president will make some changes to the constitutional draft, Ortuzar said that up to now the president has not told him anything in this regard.

Ortuzar said: I believe that the draft we have prepared [words indistinct] a strong democracy, a democracy characterized by authority and full participation which is the only kind of democracy which can survive in today's world, a world filled with violence and terrorism. This is a reality which no one can deny [words indistinct] and man's basic rights.

He added: This draft, which guarantees the freedom and dignity of individuals, also guarantees the individual's security, which is the only manner in which a country may achieve greatness and (?development).

Ortuzar stated: I believe that the objections which have been raised up to now against the constitutional draft have involved matters of form and procedure, but they do not affect the basic aspects regarding the configuration of a new, strong and [word indistinct] democracy.

Regarding direct or indirect presidential elections, Ortuzar said that this matter must be decided at the proper time by tne president and the government junta, and then (?approved) by the Council of State.

[Words indistinct] he noted he did not want to give a specific date since this is a matter which should be decided by them. He added, however, that he believes that this could be by the beginning of 1979 since the draft statute is already finished. [Passage indistinct]

The draft contains 123 specific articles included in 14 chapters and 9 transitional articles. In its preamble the draft notes that Chile (?is) a community of free men who are identified with those essential values making up the nation. It states its solemn support for the principles of self-determination and national sovereignty. It proclaims that human beings have natural rights, [words indistinct] and superior to the state, and that their creative initiative [words indistinct] constitutes an essential element for the development [words indistinct] and the material and spiritual development of the nation. It holds that the family is the basic unit of society. [Passage indistinct]

ADMIRAL TORIBIO MERINO TOURS SOUTHERN BORDER AREA

PY190229Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0108 GMT 19 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Punta Arenas, Chile, 18 Oct (AFP)--Chilean Navy Commander in Chief Adm Jose Toribio Merino today visited border marker No 1 on the border with Argentina in the southern part of the continent. Toribio Merino, who is also a member of Chile's governing junta, has been in Punta Arenas since Monday in order to visit the navy unit in Port Williams and to tour the Beagle Channel.

In his 9-day tour the Chilean Navy commander has visited Espiritu Santo where border marker No 1 on the frontier with Argentina is placed. At that location Toribio Merino reviewed navy personnel who are providing support to ships which use the Strait of Magellan to go between the Pacific and Atlantic.

Toribio Merino also visited a lighthouse installed in that place with [word indistinct] objective, which also establishes Chilean sovereignty over this territory.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTER RESUMES DUTIES--Defense Minister Cesar Benavides today resumed his duties at the Defense Ministry after a 20-day absence from his post. His main activity outside Chile was carried out in Seoul, where he attended the ceremonies commemorating Korean Armed Forces Day. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 18 Oct 78 PY]

REPRESENTATIVE TO PAPAL CEREMONY--Enrique Ortuzar, the president of the commission drafting the new constitution, will represent the Chilean Government at the enthronement ceremony of Pope John Paul II. This was disclosed by Ortuzar himself after his meeting today with President Augusto Pinochet. [Santiago Chile Cadena Agricultura in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 78 PY]

GOVERNMENT TO ASK U.S. FOR FAIRER TARIFF TREATMENT

PA1815Z4Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Oct (AFP)--Colombia will demand more just treatment from the United States in its commercial relations, the Colombian Export Promotion Fund (PROEXPO) announced today in a communique given to AFP. In the statement PROEXPO says Colombia "is very concerned over the protectionist wave which is advancing with increasing strength in industrialized nations and which will undoubtedly contribute to the world disequilibrium and to the widening gap between rich and poor nations."

PROEXPO's pronouncement was released as a Colombian government commission will be leaving for Washington this weekend to defend the nation's textile exports from the tariff surcharge that threatens them.

PROEXPO said the surcharge is injurious to the interests of a developing nation, adding that it should favor not only the importing nation but also the exporting nation. "That is why Colombia has supported approval of a conduct code within the present multilateral trade negotiations that will make it possible to reconcile both interests," the statement says.

It adds that Colombia has noted that the present export policy was defined at the urging of the United States, within the initial programs of the Alliance for Progress, and that the United States also provides incentives for its own exports. "Consequently," PROEXPO adds, "Colombia considers it has a right to demand more just treatment in view of its status as a developing nation and the good will and friendly treatment it has maintined in its relations with the United States, especially since its trade with that country has adhered strictly to the commitments of the bilateral agreement, which in itself entails the establishment of export quotas."

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT FIGURES--Bogota--According to statistics released by the Foreign Trade Institute, Colombia had a trade deficit of $35 million as of 30 September. The overall trade figure as of that date was over $4.5 billion. Imports totalled $2.442 billion and exports $2.091 billion [all figures as heard]. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA]

## LABOR CENTRALS PROTEST CEDOC PRESIDENT'S ARREST

PA171452Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 17 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The three provincial labor centrals, the Guayas Provincial Workers Federation [FPTG], the Ecuadorean Federation of Free Workers of Guayas [FETLIG], and (?FECLAS), represented by Cesar Valverde, Julio Chan Crespo and Jorge [name indistinct] respectively, have complained that the arrest of Emilio Velasco, president of the Ecuadorean Central Classist Organizations [CEDOC] is illegal and arbitrary. Velasco was arrested Thursday night in Guayaquil while involved in labor organizing activities.

### Labor Leader Arrested in Milagro

PA171449Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 17 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Labor leader Edmundo Mejia, secretary of press and public relations of the Ecuadorean Confederation of Free Union Organizations [CEOSL], was arrested in El Milagro by the police and taken to Guayaquil's Modelo prison by orders of the government minister.

Julio Chan Crespo, president of the Ecuadorean Federation of Free Workers of Guayas [FETLIG], said Mejia was taken from his home and not even given time to put on a shirt. Chan Crespo said this action constituted a negation of every principle of respect for human dignity and, as FETLIG president, protested and sent a telegram to the government minister respectfully requesting that the CEOSL national leader be released.

### Leftist Leader Chiriboga Arrested

PA171442Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 17 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Leftist political leader Jorge Chiriboga Guerrero was arrested in Esmeraldas. He returned to Ecuador last Friday from about 8 years of voluntary exile in Sweden because of the persecution he was subjected to by the Velasquista administration in its latter days. Chiriboga Guerrero was reportedly involved in subversive activities.

The reasons for the arrest of the former mayor of Esmeraldas and identification of the person who authorized his arrest have not been revealed. It is presumed that he was taken directly to Quito, as he is not in the police barracks or military barracks.

GOVERNMENT SAYS UNIFIED DEFENSE MINISTRY ILL-ADVISED

PA181614Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1040 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 18 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian Government today reported that the uniting of the current portfolios of war (army), navy and aeronautics into a defense ministry would be "unwise." A decree published here today repeals a previous provision on changing the state structure which included the future creation of a defense ministry.

According to official reports, studies have shown "the inadvisability of creating a defense ministry." The reports add that the ministries of war, navy and aeronautics have demonstrated their "high efficiency," and therefore it is advisable to maintain the current structure.

A few days ago former Prime Minister Adgardo Mercado defended the creation of a defense ministry and a national security council before a Constituent Assembly commission. Unifying the armed forces ministries into one is an old project which has resurfaced every so often in Peru for years. The new constitution which is currently being drawn up will have to tackle this subject when it discusses the government structure.

HAYA DE LA TORRE INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL SITUATION, APRA

PY190113Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Oct 78 p 19 PY

[October 1978 Lima interview by Bolivian journalist Augusto Montesinos H. with Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, president of the Peruvian Constituent Assembly]

[Text] Question: What is the Constituent Assembly's position toward the problems which Peru is facing?

Haya de la Torre: Well, you know, we have no jurisdiction. We are not a legislative branch; we have no authority. We are a branch which sort of coexists with the government, which is a de facto government; we emanate from popular power, from the national election.

Question: Does your party, the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], already have an idea of the constitution which it wants to give to Peru?

Haya de la Torre: Let us say only that it will be the result of work, because the constitution is the effort of the collective work of the party, to give a constitution to the country in order to guarantee for many years a democratic republican norm which may face all the vital problems of a contemporaneous nation.

Question: In your 28 July speech, you said that the Constituent Assembly is sovereign. Does this mean that you will provide it with legislative powers? Can the president of the republic change it?

Haya de la Torre: It cannot turn into a legislative assembly because it has no authority. The decree which created it states that it is to draft and pass a constitution. It does not give it legislative powers.

Question: Very well, Mr Haya de la Torre, and once you finish drafting the new constitution, will general elections be the next step?

Haya de la Torre: The government has just announced them.

Question: What did you think of the announcement?

Haya de la Torre: The sooner the better.

Question: How will the Economic Parliament [Parlamento Economico], which is one of the new developments which APRA will introduce in the Peruvian constitution, function?

Haya de la Torre: The Economic Parliament is the chamber which will deal only with economic and social affairs, and will be made up of what in other countries is called the senate, for example. It is a chamber which completes the two-chamber system of parliament, and its members are elected separately. Here the qualitative vote of the known electoral congressional majority prevails. We want a chamber which consists of union members in which labor, the state and capital will be represented.

Question: What is the relationship between APRA and the Venezuelan Democratic Action [AD] and the Bolivian National Revolutionary Movement [MNR]?

Haya de la Torre: We are a brotherly and friendly party with the Venezuelan AD and with the Bolivian MNR. We are united by the same anti-imperialistic and democratic purposes and by the political process of the dynamic policy brought by APRA to America. For us the state is the embodiment of three social classes: the peasant, the worker and the emerging capitalist classes. As you know, capitalism, which in developed countries is an advanced stage of industrial development, is the first stage for us. Here is where we differentiate from the presence of imperialism. According to Lenin, imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism. According to us, imperialism is the lower stage of capitalism, of the emerging stage in underdeveloped countries.

Question: As of now, Mr Haya de la Torre, what is your opinion about the behavior of political parties, either of the right or of the left, at the meetings of the Constituent Assembly? Isn't the ultraleft reaching a point of creating provocative situations which may jeopardize this bridge between government and democracy?

Haya de la Torre: I believe there is confusion. They look at the problem, let us say, superficially, in its troubled and agitated state; they talk about class struggle in a simple manner. Marx uttered words about class struggle which they ignore. He said: "I have not discovered that the existence of classes and their struggle is a phenomenon which takes place according to certain historical conditions." He added: "Other bourgeois essayists discovered the struggle of classes before me." He says this in a letter to a New York correspondent. But here the ideas are improvised by imagination: classes which do not exist or which are in formation or which have other definition.

Question: Don't you think that because of the intransigence of the ultraleft this bridge between government and democracy can be broken?

Haya de la Torre: Well, this is a risk I would not like to think about, because it would be antidemocratic, against the historical development of our country; we must create a democracy now.

Question: Do you think we are reaching the point of creating a democracy?

Haya de la Torre: I think that with our idea of the economy, of social change, this Marxist idea is a demand not made by Marxism in the pejorative sense with which it is taken, and I respect it very much, and that is the truth. This is really Hegel's idea, but an idea known the world over. You know the history of the origin of my social controversy. It began in Brussels in 1927 at the anti-imperialist congress. Well, the whole great olympus of communist leaders went to the congress to impose on us the world-wide idea of the highest stage of imperialism. This idea was supposed to have been accepted by all us from the underdeveloped countries. Then I told them: "No, gentlemen, this phenomenon is true in the developed countries, but capitalism is the highest stage in the underdeveloped countries, and we must study the characteristics of that inferiority [sentence as published]. That inferiority creates unique, peculiar phenomena like what we have just mentioned about the emergence of social classes. We do not pay attention to the fact that we did not build the engine, we did not create the machine. Industrial development comes from abroad.

Question: Returning to the subject, don't you think that this bridge between government and democracy can be broken with the detention or exile of constituent deputies of the extreme left such as Hugo Blanco, former General Leonidas Rodriguez or campesino leader Avelino Mar?

Haya de la Torre: They will have to step over my dead body first, and I would rather give my life, which is the only thing I can give in this democratic period, before one of the members of this sovereign assembly is detained.

Question: Twice you were a candidate for the presidency. You won both elections but the armed forces blocked you, and now that I see you surrounded by four military aides-de-camp, I want to ask you if there is no longer any military veto against APRA and you?

Haya de la Torre: The military are very funny and friendly people. There is no longer a veto. We no longer remember all that. I have never liked any military regime, but I have to admit that the current regime is behaving with loftiness because it is fulfilling its promise of leading Peru toward a democratic life.

Question: Mr Haya de la Torre, Bolivia is seeking solidarity in trying to recover its seacoast, lost, as you know, in a war of conquest with Chile a century ago. Will your party support this demand?

Haya de la Torre: We proposed the internationalization of Arica a long time ago, so that Bolivia may have access to the sea, but ever since we have been a party, we have always found the Bolivian cause to be just, and I think the world should demand the end of this landblocked problem. We are the the Bolivian cause as we had been for the cause of Panama.

Question: Mr Haya de la Torre, considering that we are all mortals, to whom will you relinquish power in your party?

Haya de la Torre: Well, this is destined to happen some day. In that case, the collegial body of the party's secretaries will take over.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

Bilateral Questions Discussed

PA180432Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 17 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Diego Uribe Vargas and Simon Alberto Consalvi, Colombian and Venezuelan foreign affairs ministers, respectively, met for the second time during Uribe's visit to Venezuela. They discussed bilateral matters of interestto both countries. Uribe admitted that Venezuela and Colombia agree on many points regarding the Central American crisis.

Minister Uribe and the official Venezuelan spokesmen reiterated that nothing was said about negotiations for the establishment of the maritime and submarine zones between the two countries.

Drug Trafficking Agreement Forthcoming

PA181535Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0314 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 17 Oct (LATIN)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas ended his 3-day visit to Venezuela today. During the visit he met with President Carlos Andres Perez to discuss several bilateral and international questions.

After stating that the problem of demarcation of marine and submarine areas between the two countries was not discussed, Uribe Vargas said that "both governments have been carrying out a policy of defense of human rights and of alerting the continent to the Central American crisis." Uribe Vargas went on to say: "We also studied the problem of narcotics trafficking in border areas and agreed to study an agreement to prevent trafficking across the border, especially in Guajira."

The foreign minister said the two governments will harmonize their policies against drug traffic with an agreement to be signed next month in Bogota, an event to which Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has been invited.

ARGENTINE JUNTA MEMBER VIOLA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA190210Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2000 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 18 Oct (AFP)--Lt Gen Roberto Viola, commander in chief of the army and member of the Argentine military junta, has gone to Zulia State, western Venezuela. Viola is paying an official visit to Venezuela at the invitation of Gen Arnaldo Castro, commander in chief of the Venezuelan Army. Making his third visit to Venezuela, Viola toured the industrial and oil areas on Lake Maracaibo and was hosted by Gen Tomas Abreu, chief of the 1st Army Division stationed in the area.

Viola will return to Caracas this evening to host a reception at the Argentine Embassy in honor of General Castro. During the event Viola will decorate his host with the Order of May for Military Merit, at the Grade of the Great Cross. The Order of May at other grades will be given to Gen Giselo Payares, inspector general of the armed forces, Generals Tomas Abreu and Hernan Reyes and Col Martinez Serrano.

LOPEZ-PORTILLO TO VISIT PRC, JAPAN 21 OCT-4 NOV

PA181633Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1027 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Oct (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo will meet with Emperor Hirohito and the prime ministers of Japan and China, Takeo Fukuda and Hua Kuo-feng, respectively during his working tour of those countries, it was announced here officially last night. The Mexican chief of state's tour will start on 21 October when he leaves for the PRC and will end on 4 November in Japan.

The Mexican Government leader will be accompanied by his wife Carmen Romano and his three children (Jose Ramon, Carmen Beatriz and Paulina); four secretaries of state (Santiago Roel, foreign relations; David Ibarra, finance; Jose Andres de Oteyza, patrimony and industrial development, and Rosell de la Lama, tourism). Also in the official entourage will be the Director of the state-owned Mexican Petroleum Enterprise [PEMEX], Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Fishing Fernando Raffful, Director of Information Fernando Garza, and the presidential chief of staff, Gen Miguel Angel Godinez.

President Lopez-Portillo will leave Mexico on the 20th from Tijuana (on the border with the United States) after attending a meeting on production.

During his trip to Asia and the Far East, Lopez-Portillo will make refueling stopovers in Honolulu, Majuro Atoll, Guam and Manila and arrive in Peking on the 24th. According to the official communique, Lopez-Portillo will hold press conferences in each of those countries.

Aside from Peking, in China he will visit the cities of Suchow and Shanghai. In Japan, aside from Tokyo, he will see Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka. Lopez-Portillo will visit Peking University, the General Petrochemical Plant, the East is Red refinery, the (Yi Chi) commune and the Wutung shipyard.

In Japan the Mexican president will inaugurate the Latin American Hall (the diplomatic center of Latin American countries) and will be received in a solemn session by the Supreme Court of Justice. He will later attend a meeting on energy and technological development and in Tokyo will inaugurate a tourist exhibition on Mexico. In Tokyo the Mexican chief of state will open the PEMEX offices, where he will be joined by representatives of Mexican private enterprise and the director of the Bank of Mexico, Gustavo Romero Kolbeck.

Lopez-Portillo will return to the Mexican capital on the evening of 4 November.

ROYO SUPPORTS LABOR PARTICIPATION IN CANAL COMMISSIONS

PA181205Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Oct 78 pp 1-A, 8-A PA

[Text] The Panamanian Government, through the Foreign Ministry, will present its position that the Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone should participate in the work of the commissions which are preparing the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. This was guaranteed by President Aristides Royo during a talk held yesterday afternoon with the leaders of the labor unions to which Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone belong.

Labor leaders Luis Anderson, secretary general of Local 907, and Robert Goldson, Pacific area vice president of Local 900, protested to the president over the Canal Zone authorities' ban on participation by Panamanian workers in the work of the subcommittee which is preparing for the execution of the treaties.

In order to promote greater participation by Panamanian workers in the work of the commission for the execution of the treaties, President Royo sent to Edwin Fabrega, executive secretary of the commission which is preparing for the execution of the Panama Canal agreements, a letter which follows.

The talk between the Canal Zone workers and President Royo took place in an atmosphere of broad understanding and cordiality. Present were Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores, Deputy Minister Juan Manuel Castulovich, Edwin Fabrega, David Amado and Manuel Balbino Moreno, members of the commission for the execution of the treaties.

The following is the letter sent by President Aristides Royo to Edwin Fabrega regarding the participation of Panamanian workers employed in the Canal Zone in the work of the commissions for the execution of the Torrijos-Carter treaties:

16 October 1978
Edwin Fabrega
Executive Director
National Commission To Organize the Execution of the Torrijos-Carter Treaty

Mr Director:

As you know, our government firmly intends to fully utilize the most valuable human resources available in the task of preparing our country for the entry into force of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

I know quite well that your efforts are always directed toward insuring participation by the persons of greatest competence in the various areas into which the subject matter has been divided. Prominent among such persons are the Panamanian employees in the present Canal Zone precisely because of their knowledge of the problems which require solution. This was amply demonstrated in the course of the negotiations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, in which the leaders of Locals 900 and 907 effectively participated.

Special consideration should be given to these labor unions, which are made up primarily of Panamanian citizens whose labor interests coincide with the best interests of our country regarding the various aspects of the operation and maintenance of the waterway.

We will have the opportunity to converse more fully regarding the subject of this note during a meeting in our office at 1700 today.

[Signed] Aristides Royo, president of the republic

FABREGA INSTALLS CANAL TREATY URBAN SUBCOMMITTEE

PA190256Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The urban subcommittee for the execution of the Torrijos-Carter treaty was installed in office today at a meeting held at the main offices of the National Water and Sanitation Institute. The subcommittee represents coordination area No 8 in the development plans to be carried out within the lands of the Canal Zone that will revert to Panama.

The subcommittee was installed in office by Edwin Fabrega, executive director of the official organization to prepare for the entry into force of the Panama Canal treaty. The members of the group were presented by Orlando Sousa, deputy coordinator of development plans. The members of the group received materials which they are to study in preparation for the next formal meeting of the subcommittee, when the programmed actions and methodology for urban development will be discussed.

The meeting was also attended by Francisco (Sibauste), director of the Lands and Water Commission, and Dr Flavio Velasquez, a member of the executive secretariat of the commission coordinating the plans for the execution of the treaty. The advisory group is made up of technicians from the various ministries involved in the program, the Association of Engineers and Architects and the bar association.

GOVERNMENT TO STRENGTHEN POSITION OF GOVERNORS

PA181649Y Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 Oct 78 pp 1-A, 8-A PA

[Article by Jaime Enrique Beitia]

[Text] The government and Justice Ministry will adopt a most important position regarding the strengthening the position of the governor so that governors will become true provincial leaders, new Government Minister Adolfo Ahumada has told LA REPUBLICA.

According to another source, the new governors probably will be appointed in November. They will be appointed by the executive branch through the government and Justice Ministry.

The government and justice minister also said that a new image will be given to the prisons.

According to Ahumada, these two matters, the strengthening of the governor position and the new image for the prisons, are among the top priorities on which the new administration will start to work.

He noted that the prisons should be functional so that they serve as true work places.

## COSTA RICA

### EXECUTIVE DECREE ANNOUNCES NEW JUSTICE MINISTER

PA190220Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Oct 78 PA

[Text] An executive decree has been issued appointing Elizabeth Odio Benito as justice minister, effective 1 October. The appointment was made according to Article 139, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution, the same authority cited in a decree issued on 8 May in which she was appointed attorney general of the republic with the rank of cabinet minister. The decree states that Odio Benito will continue as attorney general, a post she has held since 8 May. The Justice Ministry, to which Odio Benito has been appointed by decree, has not yet been created [sentence as heard]. Legislative sources said that the bill to establish the Justice Ministry is still being debated. It is not known why the executive branch appointed Odio Benito justice minister by decree.

## GUATEMALA

### LABOR UNIONS TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST 'REPRESSION'

PA190041Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2154 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Oct (AFP)--Labor unions have announced that a demonstration to "protest against generalized and institutionalized repression" will be staged on Friday. Friday, 20 October, is the anniversary of the October revolution which overthrew the dictatorship of Gen Jorge Ubico.

This year the labor unions will launch a campaign to censure the government on the grounds that it used repression, threats and dismissals to break the past strike. The National Committee for Labor Unity, to which important labor groups belong, denounced "the multiple attacks, jailings, kidnapings and assassinations which interested sectors of the government and paramilitary groups have been committing in an attempt to destroy the labor organizations." "The only path available to us popular sectors if we are to continue to exercise our rights is to strengthen mass organizations and the people's struggle itself," a communique issued by the committee adds today. "The National Committee for Labor Unity urges that in celebrating this 20 October we demonstrate our protest over the repression suffered by the Guatemalan people in the course of this month, October 1978."

## NICARAGUA

### PRESIDENT SOMOZA CONGRATULATES NATIONAL GUARD

PA182111Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1255 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Gen Anastasio Somoza, president of the republic and supreme armed forces chief, has met with the commanders of all army units to congratulate them for the heroic and patriotic work carried out by them and their troops to maintain peace and constitutional order, especially in such towns as Leon, Masaya, Chinandega, Matagalpa and Esteli, which suffered under the communist insurrection.

President Somoza had words of praise for the National Guard officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who, with great sacrifice and risk to their lives, fought to keep in effect the democratic doctrine governing the inter-American system and defended the interests of the people in the cities which were temporarily under the sway of the Sandino-communist terror.

The chief of state told the National Guard commanders that the work done by the National Guard will go down in history as one of the most decisive and extraordinary contributions to peace not only in Nicaragua, but throughout Central America as well. Somoza talked with Maj Gen Jose R. Somoza, acting National Guard chief; Maj Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, commander of the Basic Infantry Training School; Col Bayardo Giron, chief of national security; Col Alesio Gutierrez, 3d Company commander; Col Julio C. Fonseca Talavera, Puerto Cabezas commander; Col Benicio Solari S., Managua traffic chief; Col Nicolas Valle Salinas, Managua police commander; Col Ernesto Taleno, Las Mercedes commander; Maj Ricardo Lau, model prison warden; and Col Aurelio Somarriba, GN-1. Other distinguished officers of the Nicaraguan National Guard were also present at the meeting.

FAO LEADERS DENY HOLDING TALKS WITH SOMOZA

PA182003Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1722 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[By Eduardo Romero]

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo Callejas, the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] leader who is participating in the international mediation aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan crisis, today maintained that the negotiation does not represent a dialog with President Anastasio Somoza. [Words indistinct] to ACAN-EFE.

An outline of what the opposition wants as a "national government" was discussed in a meeting held yesterday with representatives of the United States, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala who are engaged in the mediation on behalf of the OAS.

During the fifth round of talks being held at Managua's archbishopric, we told the mediators and their advisers what the government structure should be like and how the various government branches should operate so that we, the Nicaraguans, will feel that we live in a stable and peaceful democracy, Robelo Callejas added.

The leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [words indistinct] emphasized that they have not made any proposal to Gen Anastasio Somoza and have not received any from him through the mediators because they have not been holding talks with Somoza.

Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, another opposition leader, denied that any names had been mentioned for the government which FAO wants. Tefel said that [words indistinct] the structures and conditions of a provisional government, but only based on the separation of the Somoza family from power as that would foster permanent stability in the country. Later on, he added that Nicaraguans have opposed the Somoza regime for 40 years and did so dramatically during the month of September, which is a fact known to the world [words indistinct] through the FAO.

[Words indistinct] the possibility of a peaceful solution to the serious crisis being experienced by our country.

The political coordinator noted that the FAO is in constant contact with the church and the private sector. The FAO consults with them on their points of view and on the talks being held with OAS mediators because these important sectors of the country have actively participated in the demand for the Nicaraguan people's liberation. Finally, Tefel reaffirmed that the opposition is not holding talks with Somoza.

Neither the representatives of the United States, Dominican Republic and Guatemala nor the government have allowed any leak as to what is being discussed. The meetings are being held with the friendly cooperation of those countries.

NATIONAL GUARD DESERTER REPORTS TORTURE CENTER

PA190419Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 78 PA

[Text] In San Jose, Costa Rica, a sergeant who deserted from Somoza's National Guard proclaimed that the Managua police force has an installation especially used for torturing political prisoners. He said that two officers of the Basic Infantry Training School directed by Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, the son of the dictator, have sought asylum in an embassy in Managua.

The sergeant also said that there was heavy fighting between Sandinists and regular troops in Masaya last Sunday.

Meanwhile, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has said that the Somoza dictatorship has not granted visas for the 119 Nicaraguan refugees in the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua and that the living conditions at the embassy were critical.

EXPROPRIATION DEFENSE LAW PASSED BY CONGRESS

PA190204Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The law establishing procedures to defend Nicaraguan nationals whose properties abroad are expropriated was approved by the Senate in its 30th session, held on Friday, 13 October 1978. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of Nicaragua decree:

Article 1. The state will provide protection for any Nicaraguan who requests it when he has experienced the expropriation of property abroad and will effect the necessary diplomatic negotiations to obtain the prompt payment of just indemnizations. Article 4 of the original law, amended as underscored.

Article 2. When a Nicaraguan has had property expropriated in another country and proves to the Nicaraguan Finance and Public Credit Ministry that the amount received for the expropriation is less than the true value of the expropriated property, the government will use every legal means at its disposal to defend the rights of the Nicaraguan national. Article 3 of the original law.

Article 3. In case another country expropriates property owned by Nicaraguan nationals or by corporations in which Nicaraguans have an interest, the government will proceed to study the construction of works of public utility and social interest which will affect property owned by nationals from that country and the corresponding expropriation which may be necessary according to Article 82 of the Constitution and the corresponding law. Article 1 of the original law, drafted differently.

Article 4. This law is effective from the date of its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

SIX OPPOSITION MEMBERS OBTAIN SAFE-CONDUCTS

PA190335Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 19 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct (AFP)--It was officially announced that six opponents of Anastasio Somoza's government, including Xavier Chamorro, the brother of assassinated newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, obtained safe-conducts and left for Santo Domingo today. All had been in asylum in the Dominican Embassy in this capital.

For its part, the Panamanian Embassy announced that it obtained 11 safe-conducts for Nicaraguan refugees and is negotiating for many more.

Finally, the Mexican Embassy said that it hopes the 79 refugees still in residence at the embassy will be able to leave tomorrow.

## More Waiting

PA181458Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0337 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Oct (AFP)--An additional 17 persons have taken political asylum recently in the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua, making a total so far of 120 persons waiting for safe-conducts to leave the country, it was reported today. Some of these refugees, including several young children, have been in the embassy for 3 months.

It has been difficult to obtain the safe-conducts as a result of the tense relations between Venezuela and Nicaragua. Relatives of the refugees who visited the embassy today said that the building was "chock full" and that there are serious problems in all sections of the building because of the overcrowding.

## SANDINIST FRONT COMMANDOS ROB BANK OF AMERICA BRANCH

PA181857Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1744 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A presumed Sandinist Front commando group today attacked the "Ciudad Jardin" branch of the Bank of America, stealing 700,000 cordobas ($100,000). The attack was staged by four armed men who arrived at the bank branch in a taxi at 0930 (1530 GMT). The branch attacked is one of the bank offices with the largest financial turnover in this capital.

The assailants broke into the bank and immediately overpowered dozens of customers who were inside. Those who seemed to be leading the commando group forced a cashier and the branch manager to open the vault. In a matter of seconds the assailants took 700,000 cordobas and left the branch office for an unknown destination. National Guard patrols arrived later and air force helicopters began flying over the vicinity of the attacked bank branch. Banking sources disclosed that in 5 years Sandinist National Liberation Front squads have stolen more than $800,000.

## BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR--Richard Beck, executive director of the Costa Rican Development Corporation, has resigned, becoming the first official of President Carazo Odio's administration to do so. Political sources pointed to differences between the Calderon sector [of the National Unification Party] and the official over the dismissal of at least 30 employees from the corporation as the cause for the resignation. Richard Beck sent his letter of resignation to President Carazo on 9 October. His resignation is irrevocable, effective 1 January 1979. Beck cited personal reasons for resigning. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Oct 78 PA]

OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGES INSUFFICIENT ECONOMIC GROWTH

PA190402Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0026 GMT 19 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Havana, 18 Oct (EFE)--After 20 years of revolution, Cuba has not reached the average rate of economic growth that will allow it to emerge from underdevelopment, Cuban Central Planning Board President Humberto Perez said today, Wednesday, in Havana. Perez, who is also a member of the PCC Central Committee, made this statement before 1,500 administrative leaders and specialists gathered in Havana's Karl Marx theater.

The meeting was held for the purpose of creating the 44 commissions that will draft the "long-range socioeconomic development plan" for Cuba, which will extend at least up to the year 2000.

The commissions' first task will be to draft a basic program for analysis and approval during the party's second congress to be held in 1980, with a definite study period that will last until 1983. [sentence as received] Cuban specialists will start working as of now on the drafting of integral programs for the next 15 or 20 years with the intention of integrating the national economy as much as possible with CEMA.

The long-range planning program being started is based on studies made from 1960 to 1975 with CEMA assistance.

In summarizing the meeting between leaders and economic specialists, Minister Perez said that since 1975 there has been "a certain amount of recovery and improvement in Cuba's foreign trade indexes." He emphasized the importance of long-range planning for Cuba because of the urgent need to become a developed country, in view of the complex economics of our day and the intensification of the international labor [word indistinct].

ZIMBABWE INTERNAL AGREEMENT DENOUNCED AT UN MEETING

FL181247Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Oct 78 FL

[Text] At the UN commission on social, humanitarian and cultural affairs Cuba has denounced the base maneuverings of the so-called Zimbabwe internal agreement, which is trying to disguise the continuation of the racist exploiters' power in that African country. In his remarks, Cuban representative Luis Gomez stated that the reduced number of those betraying the legitimate interests of the immense majority of the Zimbabwe people is playing the imperialist powers' game.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH LIBYAN TRADE MINISTER

FL181209Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and government, yesterday met with Abu Bakr ash-Sharif, trade minister of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere and was also attended by 'Ali Sunni al-Muntasir, ambassador of that fraternal country, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYANS

FL181211Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Abu Bakr ash-Sharif, Libyan minister, have signed a protocol on the first session of the Cuban-Libyan mixed commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Earlier, a contract by which Cuba will supply Libya with sugar in 1979 was signed by Osmani Martinez, deputy director of the Cuban Enterprise for Export of Sugar and Sugar Byproducts (CUBAZUCAR), and Musa Shiyadan, chairman of the People's Committee on Foodstuffs.

LIBYAN DELEGATION VISITS MAIN CDR OFFICES

FL182145Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 18 Oct 78 FL

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has paid a visit to the main offices of the national directorate of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] in Havana City. The delegation, which was invited to visit our country by the CDR, is composed of (An-Gula Madi al-Madi), (Sharif Ali Fucyeni) and (Frandei as-Ali) and was received by Jose Gell Noa, member of the CDR Executive Secretariat. During the talks visitors were briefed on the emergence and development of the organization and future plans. All questions posed by members of the delegation were answered. During its stay in Cuba the Libyan delegation will visit local offices of the CDR and places of historic and touristic interest.

LATIN AMERICAN LABOR GATHERING CONCLUDES

FL190044Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0002 GMT 19 Oct 78 FL

[Text] The fifth plenary meeting of the secretariat of the Latin American Confederation of Workers in Commerce and secretariat of the international union of workers in commerce trade unions, which was held at the Vedado Hotel of this capital for 3 days, concluded today. Agapito Figueroa, second secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), made the closing remarks at this important meeting attended by representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean.

A work plan concerned with the celebration of the second continental congress of workers in commerce was approved at this meeting of the Latin American Confederation of Workers in Commerce. Resolutions also were approved in solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and in support of the ninth congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions and sixth general council of the standing congress for unity of Latin American workers.

At the meeting of the Latin American Confederation of Workers in Commerce, a final resolution was approved containing all the tasks to be undertaken (?to) fulfill the resolutions adopted by the representatives of the various countries.

In his closing remarks, CTC second secretary Agapito Figueroa expressed satisfaction because the meeting was held in our country. He also emphasized the joint and cooperative effort that prevailed at the meeting. The labor leader explained to the representatives of the various Latin American and Caribbean countries the preparations being made for the 14th CTC congress.

Manuel Banz Farras, first vice minister of domestic trade; Gustavo Gutierrez, vice president of the National Institute of Tourism; Rene Lara, secretary general of the hotel, restaurant and commerce workers union, and others attended the closing session of the meeting.

CDR OFFICIAL MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN LEADER

FL182200Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2116 GMT 18 Oct 78 FL

[Text] In Budapest, capital of Hungary, Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Politbuto and secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, has received Felipe Velasco, ideological secretary of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution.

CECE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MONGOLIAN CAPITAL

FL182155Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2116 GMT 18 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Raul Donas Santana, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation [CECE], has arrived in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, accompanied by a delegation. The Cuban delegation will participate in the fourth meeting on scientific and technical cooperation.

DELEGATION IN INDIA TO EXPLORE TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

FL171942Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1909 GMT 17 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Amadeo Blanco, director of economic policy in our country's Foreign Trade Ministry, today declared in Bombay--an important Indian city--that Cuba is interested in diversifying its trade with that Asian country. The chief of the Cuban delegation added that the purpose of his visit is to explore the Indian market and study areas of trade interest.

PRENSA LATINA adds that the Cuban delegation has met with officials of the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of public and private firms and various commercial federations. Blanco said that Cuba is interested in importing machinery, textiles and transportation and railroad equipment from India and in exporting cement, nickel and other minerals, although the products which can be discussed have not been determined.

HAVANA REPORTS GROUP OF 12 POSITION ON U.S. MEDIATION

FL181835Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 78 FL

[Text] The Nicaraguan opposition Group of 12 has warned the United States that there is no possible solution to the Nicaraguan crisis without the dismantling of Somozaism and future political participation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In a public communique, the group says that it is making this clarification in response to a North American mission that intends to mediate the conflict. It adds that the U.S. attitude has been clear and open intervention in the domestic affairs of the Nicaraguan people. The group says that the only way that the Washington government can show respect for the citizens of Nicaragua is by an immediate suspension of all assistance to the dictatorship by the United States as well as by other countries which, under North American influence, support Somoza.

## GUYANA

### VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT PEREZ ARRIVES IN GEORGETOWN

PA182315Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Now we have a report from Guyana by Freddie Jacobo Baptista:

[Begin Baptista recording] It is a country that is friendly toward Venezuela, and we are obliged to solve our problems and differences in a civilized fashion and to integrate ourselves in productive cooperation. That is what President Carlos Andres Perez said for Radio Continente. As planned, the Venezuelan president arrived at the Timehri International Airport at 1500 Guyana time, 1400 Venezuelan time.

Radio Reloj Continente interviewed President Carlos Andres Perez: [begin recording] [Question indistinct]

[Perez] [Words indistinct] deeply moved by the sincere and spontaneous cordiality of these people who have loudly and clearly told me that Guyana is Venezuela's true friend and brother and that we are obliged to solve our problems and differences like civilized countries and to integrate ourselves [words indistinct]. [end recording] Those were the words of Carlos Andres Perez at Timehri International Airport. He was received at the airport by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, the council of ministers and the diplomatic corps accredited to this country. President Perez subsequently went to the Georgetown botanical garden, where the mayor of Georgetown presented him the key to the city, after which the president delivered an emotional speech. From there he walked to the Monument of the Unknown Soldier, the monument of 1773, where he laid a floral wreath.

## JAMAICA

### VENEZUELA WILL MAKE $25 MILLION AID AVAILABLE

FL181930Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 14 Oct 78 p 2 FL

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica (CANA)--Twenty-five million dollars (US) in capital for equity investment in new Jamaican private sector business ventures is to be made available from the Venezuelan Investment Fund, with a maximum of two million dollars (US) to each venture.

According to the president of the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ), Carlton Alexander, the fund is proposing to make this investment, which will be managed through the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB].

A team from the IDB is to visit Jamaica shortly for talks with the government and private sector, Mr Alexander said. The funding is coming in response to requests by Finance Minister Eric Bell and the governor of the Bank of Jamaica, Herbert Walker, who met the Venezuelans in Washington late last month, he added. The PSOJ president was speaking at a press conference yesterday about the results of a recent private sector mission to Venezuela.

Discussions included the possibility of joint ventures in a number of areas and issues of interest to the tourism, construction, garment, and shipping industries. "The mission was highly successful in a number of significant areas," Mr Alexander said.